

SUF

It is *sufferable* in any to use what liberty they list in their own writing, but the contracting and extending the lines and sense of others would appear a thankless office. *Wotton*
SUFFERABLY, *adv.* [from *sufferable*.] Tolerably; so as to be endured.

An infant Titan held she in her arms;
 Yet *sufferably* bright, the eye might bear
 The ungrown glories of his beamy hair. *Addison*
SUFFERANCE, *n. f.* [from *suffer*, *sufferance*, French.]
 1. Pain; inconvenience; misery.

He must not only die,
 But thy unkindness shall the death draw out
 To ling'ring *sufferance*. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure*
 How much education may reconcile young people to pain and *sufferance*, the examples of Sparta show. *Lake on Education*
 2. Patience; moderation.

He thought 't have slain her in his fierce despite,
 But hasty heat tempering with *sufferance* wife,
 He staid his hand. *Fairy Queen*
 He hath given excellent *sufferance* and vigorfulness to the sufferers, arming them with strange courage. *Taylor*
 And should I touch it nearly, bear it

With all the *sufferance* of a tender friend. *Orway's Orphan*
 3. Tolerance; permission; not hindrance.
 In process of time, somewhiles by *sufferance*, and some-
 whiles by special leave and favour, they erected to themselves
 oratories not in any sumptuous or stately manner. *Hooker*

Most wretched man
 That to afflictions does the bridle lend;
 In their beginning they are weak and wan,
 But soon through *sufferance* grow to fearful end. *Fairy Queen*
 Some villains of my court

Are in content and *sufferance* in this. *Shakespeare*
 Both gloried to have 'cap'd the Stygian flood,
 As gods, and by their own recover'd firength;
 Not by the *sufferance* of infernal pow'r. *Milton's Par. Lost*

SUFFERER, *n. f.* [from *suffer*.]
 1. One who endures or undergoes pain or inconvenience.

This evil on the Philistines is fall'n,
 The *sufferers* then will scarce molest us here,
 From other hands we need not much to fear. *Milton*

And when his love was bounded in a few,
 That were unhappy that they might be true,
 Made you the favorite of his last sad times,
 That is, a *sufferer* in his subjects crime. *Dryden*
 She returns to me with joy in her face, not from the sight of
 her husband, but from the good luck she has had at cards;
 and if he has been a loser, I am doubly a *sufferer* by it: she
 comes home out of humour, because she has been throwing
 away my estate. *Addison's Spectator*

The history of civil wars and rebellions does not make such
 deep and lasting impressions, as events of the same nature in
 which we or our friends have been *sufferers*. *Addison*
 2. One who allows; one who permits.

SUFFERING, *n. f.* [from *suffer*.] Pain suffered.
 Rejoice in my *sufferings* for you. *Col. i. 24*
 With what strength, what steadiness of mind,
 He triumphs in the midst of all his *sufferings*? *Addison*

We may hope the *sufferings* of innocent people, who have
 lived in that place which was the scene of rebellion, will se-
 cure from the like attempts. *Addison*

It increased the smart of his present *sufferings* to compare
 them with his former happiness. *Asterbury*
 To SUFFICE, *v. n.* [*suffice*, French; *sufficere*, Latin.] To be

enough; to be sufficient; to be equal to the end or purpose.
 If thou ask me why, *sufficeth*, my reasons are good. *Shakespeare*
 A strong and succulent moisture is able, without drawing
 help from the earth, to *suffice* the sprouting of the plant. *Bacon*

To recount almighty works
 What words or tongue of seraph can *suffice*,
 Or heart of man *suffice* to comprehend. *Milton's Par. Lost*
 The indolency we have, *sufficing* for our present happiness,
 we desire not to venture the change: being content; and that
 is enough. *Locke*

He lived in such temperance, as was enough to make the
 longest life agreeable; and in such a course of piety, as *suf-
 ficed* to make the most sudden death to also. *Pope*

1. To afford; to supply.
 Thou king of horned floods, whose plenteous urn
Suffices fountains to the fruitful corn,
 Shall share my morning song and evening vows. *Dryden*
 The pow'r appears'd, with winds *sufficed* the fall;
 The belling canvas strutted with the gale. *Dryden*

2. To satisfy.
 Israel, let it *suffice* you of all your abominations. *Ezek.*
 Parched corn the did eat and was *sufficed*, and left. *Ruth*
 Let it *suffice* thee that thou know'st it is happy. *Milton*

When the herd *sufficed*, did late repair
 To ferny heaths, and to the forest lane.
 He our conqueror left us this our strength,
 That we may lo *suffice* his vengeful ire. *Milton*

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SUFFICIENCY, *n. f.* [*sufficiency*, Fr. from *sufficiens*.]

1. State of being adequate to the end proposed.
 'Tis all mens office to speak patience
 To those that wring under the load of sorrow;
 But no man's virtue nor *sufficiency*
 To be so moral, when he shall endure

The like himself. *Shakespeare*
 His *sufficiency* is such, that he and piousness offends, his plenty
 being unexhausted. *Boyle*

2. Qualification for any purpose.
 I am not so confident of my own *sufficiency*, as not willing-
 ly to admit the counsel of others. *King Charles*
 The bishop, perhaps an Irishman, being made judge by
 that law, of the *sufficiency* of the ministers, may dislike the
 Englishman as unworthy. *Spenser's Ireland*

Their pensioner De Wit was a minister of the greatest au-
 thority and *sufficiency* ever known in their state. *Templ.*
 3. Competence; enough.

An elegant *sufficiency*, content. *Thomson*
 4. Supply equal to want.

The most proper subjects of dispute, are questions not of the
 very highest importance, nor of the meanest kind; but rather
 the intermediate questions between them: and there is a large
sufficiency of them in the sciences. *Watson's Improv. of the Mind*

5. It is used by *Temple* for that conceit which makes a man think
 himself equal to things above him: and is commonly com-
 pounded with *self*.

Sufficiency is a compound of vanity and ignorance. *Templ.*
SUFFICIENT, *adj.* [*sufficiens*, Fr. *sufficiens*, Latin.]
 1. Equal to any end or purpose; enough; competent; not deficient.

Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. *Mat. vi. 34*
 Heaven yet retains
 Number *sufficient* to pollack her realms. *Milton*
 Man is not *sufficient* of himself to his own happiness. *Tillot*

It is *sufficient* for me, if, by a discourse something out of
 the way, I shall have given occasion to others to cast about
 for new discoveries. *Locke*

She would ruin me in silks, were not the quantity that goes
 to a large pin-cushion *sufficient* to make her a gown and petti-
 coat. *Addison*

Sufficient benefice is what is competent to maintain a man
 and his family, and maintain hospitality; and likewise to pay
 and satisfy such dues belonging to the bishop. *Asylus's Paragon*

Seven months are a *sufficient* time to correct vice in a Ya-
 ho. *Swift*
 2. Qualified for any thing by fortune or otherwise.

In saying he is a good man, understand me, that he is *suf-
 ficient*. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice*
SUFFICIENTLY, *adv.* [from *sufficient*.] To a sufficient degree;
 enough.

If religion did possess sincerely and *sufficiently* the hearts of all
 men, there would need be no other restraint from evil. *Hooker*
 Seem I to thee *sufficiently* possess'd
 Of happiness? *Milton*

All to whom they are proposed, are by his grace *sufficiently*
 moved to attend and assent to them; *sufficiently*, but not irre-
 sistibly; for if all were irresistibly moved, all would embrace
 them, and if none were *sufficiently* moved, none would em-
 brace them. *Regis's Sermons*

SUFFISANCE [French.] Excess; plenty; Obsolete.
 There him rests in riotous *suffisance*
 Of all his gladfulness and kindly joyance. *Spenser*

To SUFFOCATE, *v. a.* [*suffocare*, Fr. *suffocare*, Latin.] To
 choke by exclusion or interception of air.

Let gallows gape for dog, let man go free,
 And let not hemph his windpipe *suffocate*. *Shakespeare*
 This chaos, when degree is *suffocated*,
 Follows the choking. *Shakespeare's Twelfth and Cressida*

Air but momentarily remains in our bodies, only to re-
 frigerate the heart, which being once performed, left being
 self-heated again, it should *suffocate* that part, it hasteth back
 the same way it passed. *Bacon's Vulgar Errors*

A swelling discontent is apt to *suffocate* and strangle without
 passage. *Collier of Friendship*
 All involv'd in smoke, the latent foe

From every cranny *suffocated* falls. *Temple*
SUFFOCATION, *n. f.* [*suffocation*, Fr. from *suffocare*.] The act
 of choking; the state of being choked.

Diseases of stoppings and *suffocations* are dangerous. *Bacon*
 White confists in an equal mixture of all the primitive co-
 lours, and black in a *suffocation* of all the rays of light. *Clayton*
 Mushrooms are best corrected by vinegar; some of them
 being poisonous, operate by *suffocation*, in which the self-re-
 medy is wine or vinegar and salt, and vomiting as soon as
 possible. *Arbuthnot on Diet*

SUFFOCATIVE, *adj.* [from *suffocate*.] Having the power to choke.
 From rain, after great frosts in the winter, glandulous ur-
 moirs, and *suffocative* catarrhs proceed. *Arbuthnot on Air*

SUFFRAGAN, *n. f.* [*suffragan*, Fr. *suffraganeus*, Latin.] A
 bishop considered as subject to his metropolitan.

Suffragan bishops shall have more than one riding apparitor.
Asylus's Paragon
 Becket,

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Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, insolently took upon
 him to declare five articles void, in his epistle to his *suffra-
 gans*. *Hale*
 To SUFFRAGATE, *v. n.* [*suffragare*, Latin.] To vote with;
 to agree in voice with.

No tradition could universally prevail, unless there were
 some common congruity of somewhat inherent in nature,
 which suits and *suffragates* with it, and cloath with it. *Hale*

SUFFRAGE, *n. f.* [*suffragium*, Fr. *suffragium*, Latin.] Vote;
 voice given in a controverted point.

Noble confederates, thus far is perfect,
 Only your *suffrages* I will expect. *Ben. Johnson*
 At the assembly for the chusing of consuls. *Ben. Johnson*
 They would not abet by their *suffrages* or presence the de-
 signs of those innovations. *King Charles*

The fairest of our island dare not commit their cause against
 you to the *suffrage* of those who most partially adore them.
Addison

Fabius might joy in Scipio, when he saw
 A headless consul made against the law;
 And join his *suffrage* to the votes of Rome. *Dryden*

This very variety of sea and land, hill and dale, is extreme-
 ly agreeable, the ancients and moderns giving their *suffra-
 ges* unanimously herein. *Woodward's Natural History*

Laetantius and St. Austen confirm by their *suffrage* the ob-
 servation made by the heathen writers. *Asterbury*
SUFFRAGINOUS, *adj.* [*suffragio*, Latin.] Belonging to the
 knee joint of beals.

In elephants, the bought of the forelegs is not directly back-
 ward, but laterally, and somewhat inward; but the hough or
suffraginus flexure behind, rather outward. *Brown*

SUFFUMIGATION, *n. f.* [*suffumigatio*, Fr. *suffumige*, Lat.]
 Operation of fumes raised by fire.

If the matter be so gross as it yields not to remedies, it may
 be attempted by *suffumigation*. *Wise man's Surgery*
SUFFUMIGE, *n. f.* [*suffumigo*, Lat.] A medical fume.

For external means, drying *suffumiges* or smoaks are pre-
 scribed with good success; they are usually compoled out of
 frankincense, myrrh, and pitch. *Harvey*

To SUFFUSE, *v. a.* [*suffundere*, Latin.] To spread over with
 something expansive, as with a vapour or a tincture.

Suspicious, and fantastical fumes,
 And jealousy *suffused* with jaundice in her eyes. *Dryden*
 To that recess,
 When purple light shall next *suffuse* the skies,
 With me repair. *Pope*

Instead of love-enliven'd cheeks,
 With flowing rapture bright, dark looks succeed,
Suffus'd and glaring with untender fire. *Thomson*

SUFFUSION, *n. f.* [*suffusio*, French; from *suffundere*.]
 1. The act of overpouring with any thing.

2. That which is suffused or spread.
 A drop serene hath quench'd their orbs,
 Or dim *suffusion* veil'd. *Milton*

The disk of Pheebus, when he climbs on high
 Appears at first but as a bloodshot eye;
 And when his chariot downward draws to bed,
 His ball is with the same *suffusion* red. *Dryden*

To those that have the jaundice or like *suffusion* of eyes,
 objects appear of that colour. *Ray*

SUG, *n. f.* [*sugo*, Latin, to suck.]
 Many have sucking on them *sugs*, or trout-lice, which is
 a kind of worm like a clove or pin, with a big head, and
 sticks close to him and sucks his moisture. *Watson*

SUGAR, *n. f.* [*saccharum*, French; *saccharum*, Latin.]
 1. The native salt of the *sugar*-cane, obtained by the expression
 and evaporation of its juice. *Quincy*

All the blood of Zelmane's body stirred in her, as wine
 will do when *sugar* is hastily put into it. *Sidney*
 Lumps of *sugar* lose themselves, and twine
 Their subtle essence with the foul of wine. *Grashaw*

A grocer in London gave for his rebus a *sugar*-loaf stand-
 ing upon a flat sloop. *Pacham*
 Saccharum candidum shoots into angular figures, by placing
 a great many slender sticks a-cro's a vessel of liquid *sugar*.
Grew's Museum

If the child must have *sugar*-plums when he has a mind,
 rather than be out of humour: why, when he is grown up,
 must he not be satisfied too with wine? *Locke*

In a *sugar*-baker's drying room, where the air was heated,
 fifty four degrees beyond that of a human body, a sparrow
 died in two minutes. *Arbuthnot on Air*

A piece of some geniculated plant, seeming to be part of
 a *sugar*-cane. *Woodward on Fossils*
 2. Any thing proverbially sweet.
 Your fair discourse has been as *sugar*.
 Making the hard way sweet and delectable. *Shakespeare*

3. A chemical dry crystallization.
Sugar of lead, though made of that insipid metal, and four
 salt of vinegar, has in it a sweetness surpassing that of com-
 mon *sugar*. *Boyle*

SUI

To SUGAR, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To impregnate or season with *sugar*.
 Short thick fobs
 In panting murmurs, still'd out of her breast,
 That ever-bubbling spring, the *sugar'd* nett
 Of her delicious soul, that there does lie,
 Bathing in streams of liquid melody. *Crashaw*

2. To sweeten.
 Thou would'st have plung'd thyself
 In general riot, and never learn'd
 The icy precepts of respect, but followed
 The *sugar'd* game before thee. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens*

With devotion's village,
 And pious actions we do *sugar* o'er
 The devil himself. *Shakespeare*

His glowing fire his errand daily laid,
 And *sugar'd* speeches whisp'rd in mine ear.
 Who calls out threats, no man deceives,
 But flatt'ry still in *sugar'd* words betrays,
 And poison in high tailed meads conveys. *Dromam*

SUGGARY, *adj.* [from *sugar*.] Sweet; tainting of *sugar*.
 With the *suggary* sweet thereof allure
 Chaste ladies ears to phantasies impure. *Spenser*

To SUGGEST, *v. a.* [*suggerere*, *suggerere*, Lat. *suggerere*, Fr.]
 1. To hint; to intimate; to insinuate good or ill; to tell pri-
 vately.

Are you not ashamed?
 What spirit *suggests* this imagination?
 I could never have suffered greater calamities, by denying
 to sign that justice my conscience *suggested* to me. *K. Charles*

These Romish caluists speak peace to the consciences of
 men, by *suggesting* something to them, which shall satisfy
 their minds notwithstanding a known, actual, avowed con-
 tinuance of their sins. *South's Sermons*

Some ideas make themselves way, and are *suggested* to the
 mind by all the ways of sensation and reflexion. *Locke*
 Reflect upon the different state of the mind in thinking,
 which those instances of attention, reverie and dreaming natu-
 rally enough *suggest*. *Locke*

Search for some thoughts thy own *suggesting* mind,
 And others dictated by heav'nly pow'r,
 Shall rise spontaneous. *Pope's Odyssey*

This the feeling heart
 Would naturally *suggest*. *Thomson*

2. To seduce; to draw to ill by insinuation. Out of use.
 When devils will their blackest fins put on,
 They do *suggest* at first with heav'nly shows. *Shakespeare*
 Knowing that tender youth is soon *suggested*,
 I nightly lodge her in an upper tower. *Shakespeare*

3. To inform secretly. Out of use.
 We must *suggest* the people, in what hatred
 He still hath held them, that to's pow'r he would
 Have made them mules. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*

SUGGESTION, *n. f.* [*suggestio*, Fr. from *suggerere*.] Private
 hint; intimation; insinuation; secret notification.
 It allayeth all base and earthly cogitations, banisheth and
 driveth away those evil secret *suggestions* which our invisible
 enemy is always apt to minister. *Hooker*

I met lord Bigot and lord Salisbury,
 And other more going to seek the grave
 Of Arthur, who, they say, is kill'd to night
 On your *suggestion*. *Shakespeare's King John*

He was a man
 Of an unbounded stomach, ever ranking
 Himself with princes: one that by *suggestion*
 Tied all the kingdom. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII*

The native and untaught *suggestions* of inquisitive children.
Locke

Another way is letting the mind, upon the *suggestion* of any
 new notion, run after families. *Locke*
 To SUGGILATE, *v. a.* [*suggillare*, Latin.] To beat black and
 blue; to make livid by a bruise.

The head of the os humeri was bruised, and remained
suggillated long after. *Wise man's Surgery*

SUICIDE, *n. f.* [*suicidium*, Latin.] Self-murder; the horrid
 crime of destroying one's self.

Child of despair, and *suicide* my name.
 To be cut off by the sword of injured friendship is the most
 dreadful of all deaths, next to *suicide*. *Clarissa*

SUILLAGE, *n. f.* [*suillage*, French.] Drain of filth. Obso-
 lete.

When they have chosen the plot, and laid out the limits
 of the work, some Italians dig wells and cisterns, and other
 conveyances for the *suillage* of the house. *Wotton*

SUING, *n. f.* [This word seems to come from *suer*, to sweat,
 French; it is perhaps peculiar to *Bacon*.] The act of soaking
 through any thing.

Note the percolation or *suing* of the juice through the
 wood; for verjuice of itself would never pass through
 the wood. *Bacon*